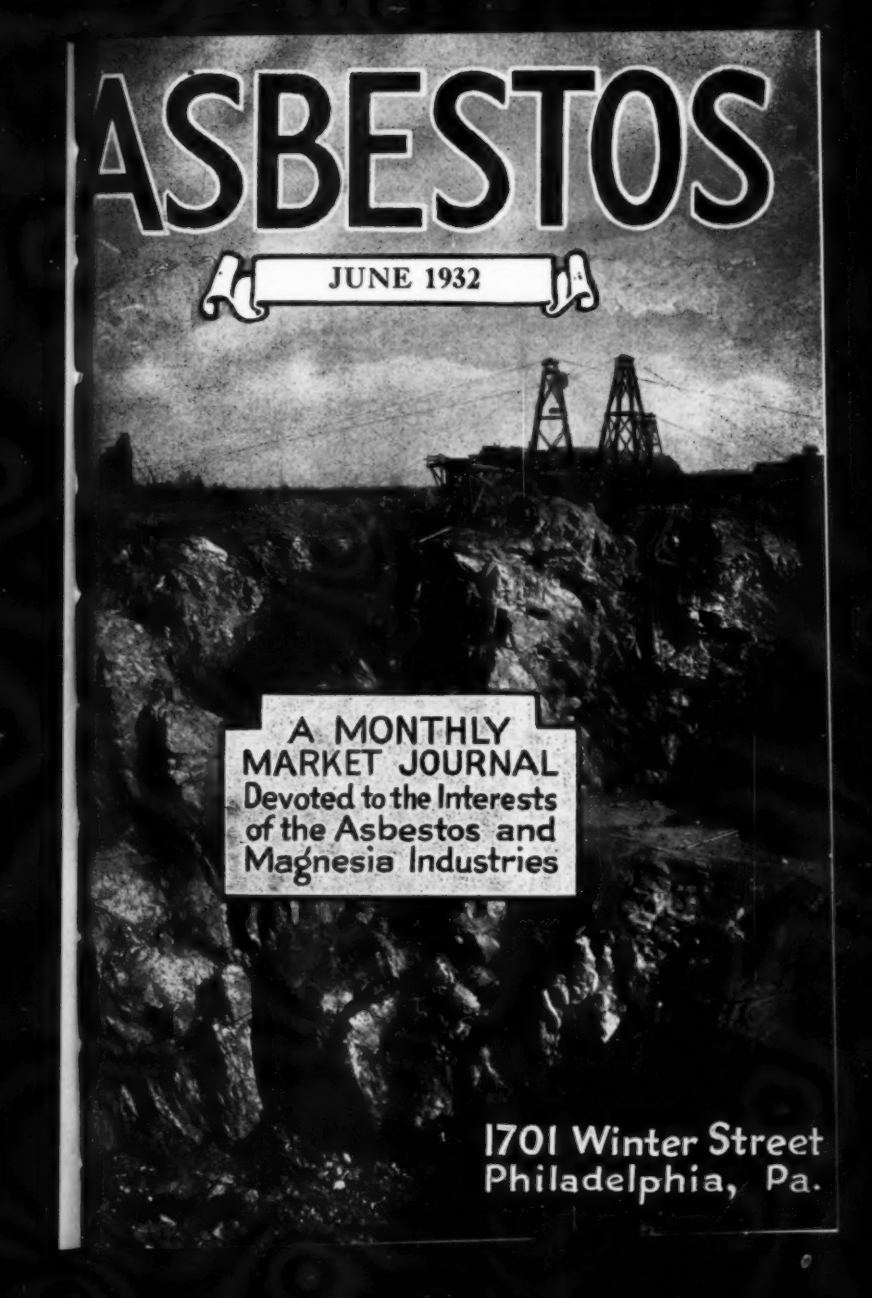
ASBESTOS

JUNE 1932



A MONTHLY
MARKET JOURNAL
Devoted to the Interests
of the Asbestos and
Magnesia Industries

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The Universal Liner

applicable to both hot and cold water pipes

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NORRISTOWN MAGNESIA
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NORRISTOWN PENNSYLVANIA

... ASBESTOS ...

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER - - EDITOR

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Asbestos Aids in Transporting Asphalt

By R. G. Skerrett

Probably very few of us associate asbestos with any of the highways over which we speed in our motor vehicles of one sort or another. Nevertheless, asbestos helps in an essential manner in the making of modern macadam roads.

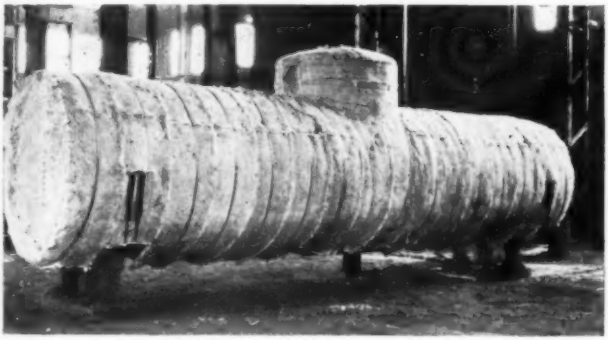
Macadam roads are formed by laying several courses of broken stone one upon the other—the largest of stone resting directly upon the graded earth and the smallest forming the topmost layer in contact with the moving wheels. Each layer of stone is steadied or compacted by running steam rollers over it, but inevitably the stony mass contains myriads of cavities in which water or moisture would find lodgment if some means were not used to keep out rain and the drip from melting snow and ice. This is accomplished by an infiltrating coating of tar or asphalt, which is applied when the last of the stone is in place and has been rolled.

The bituminous material is forcibly directed downward upon the road so as to obtain a maximum penetration, and when this is correctly done the asphaltic fluid forms a perfect seal to a depth of some inches and, incidentally, binds the topmost layer of stone. A road so surfaced will shed water off into the flanking ditches or gutters and prevent the water from getting into the underlying body of the road. This precaution guards against the heaving due to frost acting upon moisture or water that otherwise would filter into the road foundation and quickly lead to road damage, and to the discomfort, if not hazard, of motorists.

Tar or asphalt for roadbuilding can be delivered to operating points solidified in wooden barrels; and most of us have on occasion seen workmen smashing the enveloping barrels and chopping the bituminous material into chunks preparatory to putting them in a heater for melting. That is not the acme of efficiency and economy where large quantities of tar or asphalt have to be handled in building long stretches of highways rapidly. Money and time can

be saved by transporting the needful asphalt in a fluid condition and tank cars are now available for that service and are used extensively.

According to requirements of the territory served, which include consideration of the distances to be covered and climatic conditions, the insulation varies in thickness from two to four inches, and is assembled about the tank of the tank car as shown in the accompanying illustration. It is customary to finish such cars with a lagging of sheet metal which effectually cloaks the insulation. Each asphalt tank car is provided with interior heating coils which restore the asphalt or tar to its desired state of fluidity if, for any reason, a temperature drop has occurred that will render the bituminous material troublesomely viscous.



Courtesy of General American Tank Car Corp.

Tank of asphalt tank car just after its insulating coat of asbestos and magnesia has been applied.

The tank cars built for this use are capable of holding from 8,000 to 10,000 gallons of tar. The tar is a by-product of petroleum refineries—a residue; and in practice it is distributed within a radius of 1,000 miles from the source. Before the asphalt is loaded into a tank car it is heated to a temperature of 500° F, and at that temperature it flows very freely. The maximum run of a loaded car is within a lapse of about five days, during that time the contents will

ordinarily remain sufficiently fluid to discharge unaided at the end of the trip. Within that time the drop in temperature will probably not be much more than 100 degrees. This is made possible by the insulating coat of asbestos and magnesia which covers every part of the tank.

The coils can be heated either by steam at a pressure of 200 pounds or by hot oil—either the steam or the oil being circulated the while. For years the asphalt used in surfacing highways had a relatively low melting point and, as a consequence, summer heat would render the asphalt so soft that even a walker would leave his footprints in the yielding mass, and vehicles would make deep ruts. Furthermore, asphalt of that sort would move downhill on even a moderate gradient and cause a succession of waves athwart the road. Nowadays, the approved practice is to utilize asphalt of a comparatively high melting point, which does not soften in the same objectionable way when exposed to the summer sun. To transport asphalt of this superior sort requires the maximum of insulation, that is, a covering of asbestos and magnesia four inches thick.

When a tank car that is loaded with molten tar reaches its destination, and its contents are ready to be discharged, a bottom outlet is opened and the tar or asphalt is delivered by a trough or chute into the tank of the roadbuilder's distributor. This apparatus is a tank mounted on wheels and provided with a pump that can apply pressure to the fluid asphalt so that it can be sprayed with considerable force on to the surface of a road. The equipment usually is fitted with oil or gasoline burners that keep the tar heated to the right degree while the distributor is journeying up and down a stretch of road. An asbestos-magnesia envelope on the tank of one of these distributors would make for fuel economy and save much time under some conditions.

The asphalt tank car does not become idle in the months when roadbuilding ceases but is employed, instead, for the transportation of fuel oil. This is during the late fall and winter. Therefore, insulation and heater coils are necessary in order to insure the oil being fluid enough to flow freely when the tank is discharging. Thus, the asphalt or tar tank car can be employed the year round.

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Roofing Cements · Fibrous Paints
Filtration Packings
Asbestos Shingles and Lumber
Insulating Cements
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Asbestos Millboard
High Temperature Cements

THE QUEBEC ASBESTOS CORPORATION

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CANADA

What Improvement is Particularly Needed in the Asbestos Industry at Present

By C. J. Stover

Generally, when asked this question, those in the asbestos industry say "New uses—uses that will supply an outlet for a large quantity of crudes and spinning fibres." But not many know how to go about finding such uses.

While I agree that such new uses, if they could be found, would be a most desirable improvement, there is no use in wishing for the moon—we had better see what can be done toward getting it.

As I see it, we can get the same result by modifying existing products, in such a manner that they will appear new, and will create desire for possession.

All successful business is predicated upon change—removal of the old and substitution of the new. The substitution of new models of automobiles for old ones is responsible for the continued advance of the automobile industry. The substitution of new machinery in the asbestos plants themselves is responsible for the continued activity of the manufacturer of paper machinery, textile machinery, etc.

People will buy new things, or old things dressed up in a new way, more quickly than they will purchase the same old material or product time after time.

One concern in the Asbestos Industry has, during the past two or three years brought out three or four entirely new ideas in the way of improvement of products which in themselves are quite old, but because of the new form in which they are presented, that particular company has enjoyed a decidedly preferred position in the trade in point of total sales, profits, etc.

I do not mean to say that no other effort has been made to make old asbestos products appear new. What about the asbestos cloth berets which firemen in some cities are now wearing; the asbestos cloth awning material now

From

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FINISHED PRODUCT

Johns-Manville carries on the entire manufacturing process of asbestos. Mines in Arizona and Canada, thirteen factories located strategically across the continent and branch offices in all large cities assure prompt and efficient service.

In a hundred ways Johns-Manville products contribute to the comfort of modern life and to the efficiency of industrial establishments. Packings, high temperature insulations, refractory cements, low pressure insulations, asbestos roofings, brake linings and industrial friction materials, flooring and acoustical treatment form some of the major items manufactured by Johns-Manville.

Through constant research in the J-M Laboratories, scores of other items have been developed, important to the economic and physical welfare of people throughout the country.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

on the market; to say nothing of the improved types of aircell covering and the new forms of asbestos cement shingles. A glance thru the pages of "ASBESTOS" for the last twelve months will show that the Industry has not been idle, but there is still a long way to go.

True, some asbestos products do not at first glance appear to lend themselves to improvement in appearance, or quality, or utility, but it does not do to decide too hastily. Often the most obvious things are the most easily overlooked.

The more changes we can get into asbestos products—changes which will stimulate demand—create the desire to buy—the better for the whole industry.

I wonder how many cars Ford and General Motors would be selling today if the 1932 models were exactly like those made in 1922!

There are plenty of brains in this game—how can they be set in fast motion to create new models of asbestos products?

CYPRUS ASBESTOS

A true Chrysotile fibre of great tensile strength, exceptionally clean and well graded, suitable for the manufacture of—

Asbestos-cement pipes, sheets and shingles
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HIGHEST quality asbestos—crudes and fibers—of all grades. For the manufacture of asbestos products. *Shipped to all parts of the world.*

Keasbey & Mattison Company are not only sellers of raw asbestos, but also are manufacturers of the highest type of heat insulating materials, asbestos building products, and asbestos electrical insulating materials. When you order asbestos from K & M Bell Mines, you are assured the same quality as that used by Keasbey & Mattison Company in the manufacture of its own products.

Write for samples of the grade you're interested in, prices, and for "Asbestos Milling and Dressing for the Market," which tells all about the advanced methods of modern asbestos production.

A few territories are still available for Approved Distributors and Contractors. Correspondence is invited from reliable concerns who desire this opportunity for profitable distribution.

KEASBEY & MATTISON CO., Ambler, Penna., U. S. A.

Textile Prices

One very large spinner has published a price list effective June 1st, 1932, on Textiles. This price list is necessarily quite extensive and space does not permit our reprinting it in full. To give you an idea, however, prices range as follows:

On Roving: Underwriters' quality, 7 to 14 cut, 16c to 23c per pound on cones; 15c to 22c per pound on cheeses.

Asbestos Yarns, plain Commercial quality, 8 to 16 cut, 20c to 26c per pound; the same yarns with wire, from 19c to 25c per pound.

Asbestos Yarns, Underwriters' quality, plain, 8 to 16 cut, range from 22c to 28c per pound, and the same yarns, with wire, from 21c to 27c.

Asbestos Yarns, 90% quality, plain, 8 to 16 cut, range from 28c to 45c per pound; the same yarns with wire, from 27c to 44c per pound.

Asbestos Yarns, 95% quality, plain, 8 to 16 cut, range from 41c to 60c; the same material, with wire, from 40c to 59c.

So called Pure Asbestos Yarns, 98 to 99%, 8 to 16 cut, range from 77c to $1.12; the same material, with wire, from 76c to $1.11.

Asbestos Cloths, Commercial quality, plain, range from 27c to 29c per pound; Underwriters quality, 34c; 90% quality, 36c to 54c; 95% quality 52c to 55c; 98% to 99% quality $1.00 per pound.

For wire inserted cloths, Commercial quality, the range is from 25c to 28c; for 90% quality, 35c to 41c; for 95% quality 51c.

Asbestos Listings, from ½" to 3", .025 to 1/16" thick, show a price range from 30c for the wider, thicker materials, to 98c for the narrower, thinner materials.

Asbestos Braided Tubings, are quoted on this price list at 33c for 1⅜" inside diameter, to 50c for 1/64" inside diameter.

All prices are quoted net f. o. b. factory with freight allowed on shipments of 100 pounds or more; regular terms

of payment apply.

We believe our readers will be interested in these figures and anyone desiring a copy of the complete price list can obtain it by addressing the editor of "ASBESTOS."

The French Government Tests Asbestos Suits and Blankets

By Fletcher Pratt

Possibilities of a greatly increased market for asbestos cloth in France were opened up by the recent successful completion of governmental tests of asbestos suits and blankets for fire rescue service.

The equipment tested was manufactured by the Societe L'Industrie de Protection and consisted of complete two-piece suits with separate helmets and gloves, and of blankets two and a half meters square. The weight of the cloth used in each case was the same, two and three quarter pounds to the square meter—but the suits were lined with a good grade of light-weight canvas, while the blankets were unlined.

The tests applied were particularly thoro, including the application of burning oil and petrol to the fabrics with observation of the temperatures produced under them. As a result of the tests, the Paris fire department is being equipped with a stock of the asbestos suits, and various provincial fire departments are to follow suit shortly. If the first suits and blankets turn out as well in practice as they have in the tests they will be made standard equipment for French fire departments. The blankets will be used in carrying people from burning buildings, it being felt that spare suits would be of no use because of lack of time to put them on in an emergency.

In addition to the official approval of the asbestos products, the tests brought notable results from several private companies, particularly in the French film industry. Asbestos blankets of the kind tested have been made compulsory in all important studios, and will be placed at strategic points wherever film is handled and there is danger of fire, as well as on sets which involve much flimsy construction.

ASBESTOS

Arizona Crude
Italian Crude
Canadian Crude
Canadian Spinning Fibre
Canadian Shingle Fibre
Russian Crude
Rhodesian Crude
South African Blue Crude
South African Yellow Crude

ASBESTOS LIMITED INC.

8 West 40th Street : New York City

Works: MILLINGTON, N. J.

The Norris Asbestos Jacket for Range Boilers - A New Product

The majority of asbestos manufacturers have for a number of years been producing an insulating jacket for range boilers. This has been a very necessary piece of insulation but, being a specialty has been sold and priced accordingly. No manufacturer has given serious thought to the field that could be developed for asbestos by making this item attractive to the home owner.

The Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Company recently surveyed this field and found there were millions upon millions of range boilers now in use in homes with millions being manufactured each year. Yet less than one per cent were insulated and jobbers who sold range boilers by carloads seldom sold more than a few dozen jackets in a year.

Such a fertile field demanded attention, so several months ago the Company announced the new Norris Asbestos Jacket, which is made, packed and sold *differently.*

By a new process, a patent for which has been applied for, they combine several wrappings of corrugated asbestos paper together, making a flexible, blanket type, "wrap around" insulating jacket that is easily applied and with the outer finish of a stone gray crinkled asbestos paper have added an attractiveness that is a credit to the company. Two sections, one applied above the other, held by three one and a half inch wide black bands forms the covering for the tank while the head is insulated with asbestos cement.

The jacket with all accessories, including the asbestos cement, is enclosed in an attractive and compact carton. The thirty gallon size, the most popular, measures 21½"x 30½"x6" and weighs but twenty pounds.

The new Norris Asbestos Jacket has already proven its worth not only because of its utility and appearance but because it is priced within the range of the average workman's pocket book. The manufacturer claims and demonstrates in its advertising that the price of the jacket can

easily be saved by the saving in the fuel bill for a six months period. The jobber is attracted to the product because it can be stocked easily on account of its compactness, and a complete stock can be carried with a very small investment. The plumbing and steamfitting contractor is pushing the sale because it is priced low and gives him a leader with which to get into the home to find other work to do.

All in all, the new Norris Asbestos Jacket is very popular with the public, jobber and plumber. Low cost, utility, appearance, ease of handling and applying and the possibility of quick turnover are the distinct appeals to these three classes. To the Industry it is a much needed opportunity for further use of asbestos.

Asbestos Mattresses

We have heard of asbestos mattresses—often, but generally as an insulation material, particularly for locomotives.

Now, however, a mattress much like a bed mattress, is made, and found to be very efficient for army purposes because it will not harbor vermin.

We understand that an order for 80,000 has recently been made up for the Russian army.

Users would literally "sleep on a rock," but the rock in this instance would be soft, probably just as comfortable as an ordinary mattress.

C. E. BRUNDAGE

Has been in the game 15 years, in practically all its capacities. Made great headway until the building industry took a cathartic (and now carfare is a lot of money).

Plenty of good times ahead for a fellow who is only 32 years old.

There must be a position open somewhere!

Address me at 250 W. 85th Street,
New York City

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ALL GRADES RANGING FROM FINEST CRUDES TO SHORTS.

SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES, SHINGLES, MOULDED BRAKE LININGS, 85% MAGNESIA COVERINGS, ETC.

FREE FROM GRIT OR TALC
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FACT AND FANCY

Not What We Meant.

In our May number, in an article written by C. J. Stover, the following statement was made:

"Artificial Rock Wool and Rock Cork has supplanted, to a very large extent, natural cork. Then along comes insulation boards of the type of celotex and substitutes Rock Wool. When that was thoroly set, along comes a corrugated waterproof paper, and undersells and out-performs its predecessor, and so it goes."

It might be well to clarify this statement to some extent in order that no injustice may be done to any manufacturer of insulation.

The statement quoted was used to typify insulation progress thru research. It did not pretend to imply that mineral wool products have superseded Corkboard, nor to state that corrugated paper has supplanted the familiar board form of insulation materials. It is admittedly a fact, however, that one manufacturer of domestic mechanical refrigerators changed his specifications several years ago from Corkboard to mineral wool board known as Rock Cork and that at least one other large manufacturer has changed from a fibreboard insulation to corrugated paper. Incidentally, both manufacturers are now making some boxes with other substitute materials in place.

Fibrous insulation boards have their field, but it is in the moderate temperature range rather than in the low temperature insulation. Corrugated paper, metal foils, quilted and padded fibres are all in use as insulation but most of them may still be considered as being in the experimental stage.

National advertising, the increasing market for house and building insulation materials, the quick freeze process and the rapid growth of the household mechanical refrigerator industry have all contributed to making the public "insulation conscious" and it is well known that the food industries and the ice industry, largest users of refrigeration, depend on Corkboard today for holding low temperatures as they have for more than thirty years.

The Tariff Commission to Investigate Asbestos.

Date for the long postponed hearing in the Tariff Com-

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Established in 1875

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Mines

Thetford, P. Q.
Black Lake, P. Q.

New Mill at Thetford Mines now in operation. Shall be glad to submit samples of new grading upon request.

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mission's investigation of importations of Russian asbestos, under the unfair methods of competition provisions of the Tariff Act, has been set for September 27th.

Coincident with this announcement the commission has stated that it has also instituted a survey on the subject of asbestos, under the general powers conferred in the present tariff law.

The investigation of asbestos imported from Soviet Russia was undertaken by the commission in March 1931, following the filing of affidavits with it by several domestic producers of Asbestos who alleged that asbestos from Russia was being sold in this country in a manner unfair to domestic producers.

The date for the hearing was formerly set for May 19, 1931, but was postponed at the request of one of the defendants in the case.

The South African Government Subsidy.

The Select Committee appointed by the Union Government of South Africa to inquire into the desirability or otherwise of maintaining the Gold Standard for their currency, has now reported definitely in favor of adhering to that Standard. In Rhodesia, on the other hand, the currency has been linked with sterling. The result, therefore, is that all asbestos coming from the Union, which includes Cape Colony and the Transvaal, from which most of the asbestos in the Union is derived, will cost more in sterling than that coming from Rhodesia.

As a measure of Alleviation, the Union Government has introduced what is known as an Export Subsidy of 10%, which is payable in South African currency to all producers of asbestos.

Up to the present the payment of the Subsidy has been hedged about with certain restrictions which have been somewhat difficult to overcome in practice. The date of the operation of the subsidy has now been fixed as of October 29th, 1931, and continues, under the provisions of the Act, for twelve months from that date.

Inasmuch as the exchange difference between South Africa and England is now between 20-25%, the difference will represent a severe handicap on the mining of asbestos in the Union, as compared with that in Rhodesia.

Henry G. Keasbey

Henry Griffith Keasbey, the retired partner of Dr. Richard V. Mattison, died at the Barclay, Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, on May 30th, of heart disease.

While Mr. Keasbey has not been active in the company which bears his name for the past forty years or more, not in fact since the firm was incorporated in 1891, a brief account of his business career will be of interest because of his connection with one of the oldest firms in the asbestos industry.

The early home of Henry G. Keasbey was at Englewood, N. J., where his father owned and operated a large brick yard. In the early Seventies he came to Philadelphia, and was employed by John Wyeth & Brother, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Mattison. Both of them graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, in the class of 1873, and, their tastes being congenial, they decided to go into business together. Accordingly they founded the firm of Keasbey & Mattison, for the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, which went into operation as a commercial unit about a month before their their graduation. Later the manufacture of asbestos products was added.

Henry G. Keasbey
Photo by courtesy of Dr. Mattison

Mr. Keasbey for some years lived in Ambler, the home of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, but after retiring from active participation in the business spent much of his time abroad.

He was much interested in antiques, and at one time owned a large collection of armor which attracted widespread attention, but which he afterwards disposed of. He was a member of the Antiquarian Society of London. Mr. Keasbey is survived by a son and three daughters.

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Little Lessons in Selling

KEEP GOOD NATURED

By John T. Bartlett

"I understand the value of good nature" commented a salesman friend, "but the question is, how in these times is a man going to keep that way?"

The following suggestions are a compilation of practices of men we know who are retaining their good nature.

Get plenty of sleep, and seek low pressure relaxation. Outdoor sports. The talking pictures. A back yard garden, or poultry flock.

See a doctor "at least once a year," and follow his advice.

Cultivate much more interest than you normally have in comedy, both in print, on the stage and on the screen. Yes, read Ballyhoo, Slapstick, and the rest, if you can get a good laugh that way.

Become partial to Buster Keaton, Harold Lloyd, and other cinema masters of comedy.

Participate in relief work in your neighborhood and community. Help others. And if "the wife" would like you to accompany her to church regularly, do so.

And your work? Make up your mind to set high standards of time put in, and how you put it. So handle your day that at the end you can reflect, "I've worked mighty hard today?" Get that satisfaction, and if results haven't been all you would like them to be, reflect, "Results will come, if I put in work like this every day." Don't let obstacles get your goat.

Avoid the company of "gloom-artists." And when customers drag forth the crepe, dextrously turn the subject with an optimistic remark. It's a trick you can learn.

Good natured salesmen are the men who, in the words of "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, are going to bring home the "bread, butter, bacon and beans," in 1932.

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The Early Classification of Asbestos

In the early days of Asbestos in Canada, the grades of material were rather loosely classified, the classification being done by sight and touch, and it is therefore not surprising altho very amusing to note the classification of Canadian Asbestos in use from 1879 to 1889, which was set up as follows:

First Class: Fibres long and bright
Second Class: Fibres not so long and not so bright
Third Class: Fibrous material that cannot be ranked in the two foregoing classes
Fourth Class: Lastly under the name "waste" is classed all the small refuse of the mines retaining some fibrous portion.

In 1897 the classification in use, and based on length was somewhat more definite than the early one:

No. I. The longest fibre, from ¾ inch up, and especially valuable for spinning
No. II. From ½ inch up to ¾ inch, also used for spinning.
No. III. Shorter than No. II, and used in the manufacture of millboard, etc.
No. IV. Waste (not to be confounded with the term "waste rock" previously employed) consisting of still shorter pieces of fibre mixed with a large proportion of serpentine sand, and used in the manufacture of brick, cements, etc.
No. V. "Fibre," a very soft variety almost free from rock and used for purposes such as steam-packing.

The increasing use of asbestos in many fields, and the development of mechanical separation of the fibre, naturally increased the number of grades offered by the mines, but to an extent which made the purchase of asbestos fibre very confusing. In 1925 there were not less than 86 different grades of fibre being shipped from the Quebec Asbestos Mines, many of them designated by confusing letters.

The testing of asbestos fibre was early a problem. The first machine, used, which was the Calmon testing machine built in Germany, was first installed early in 1900. The machine was the result of experiments carried out at Black Lake in the early fall of 1899, under the supervision of Dr. Shrader, T. H. Crabtree and W. A. Clearihue. Later a

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MINES AT

THETFORD MINES
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somewhat similar apparatus, known as the Hatschek, was built in Austria, and sent to Black Lake, and still later a third type of testing machine was designed and built at Thetford Mines. From 1907 to 1913 all three types were in use, but finally the Canadian apparatus was universally adpoted, and its essential features were similar to the standard testing machine now in use.

The earlier classifications are most amusing when compared with the very definite and accurate classifications recently adopted as standard in Canada (see page 15 of February 1932 "ASBESTOS").

The information above given is taken from the article by A. O. Dufresne, Director, Quebec Bureau of Mines, and Eugene Larochelle, Inspector of Mines, which article appeared in the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin, April 1932, and has been reprinted in pamphlet form by the Quebec Bureau of Mines. Copies of the pamphlet can no doubt be obtained from the Quebec Bureau of Mines, at Quebec, P. Q., Canada, upon request.

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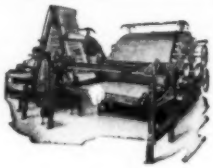

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ASBESTOS

MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

"The month of May," says the June 1st National City Bank Letter, "has not been an improvement over its predecessors, so far as general trade activity is concerned. Some of the industries have shown an upturn in the nature of a belated "spring rise," but distributive trade has been dull, and such broad indexes of activity as car loadings and electric power production have made an unfavorable showing, running farther below the corresponding weeks of 1931 than in any earlier period this year. Moreover weakness in the security and commodity markets has contributed its quota of disappointment to the situation, indicating little confidence in early business revival."

On the other hand later reports from various sources indicate a more optimistic attitude.

Automotive production made a gain in April over the preceding months of the year, and May shows a gain over April. Building construction is extremely slow but has shown somewhat more than usual season expansion. Other less definite statements indicate at least a better tone.

Asbestos—Raw Material.

Shipments of raw asbestos for the month of May declined by all producers, altho there has been no change in price. The fact is that there is a decided tendency of increasing the price on asbestos cement. This, of course, is only natural, not that any increased volume warrants this upward trend, but simply because asbestos cement has always been sold too cheaply.

Manufactured Asbestos Goods.

Textiles. For many months we have received nothing but discouraging reports on the Asbestos Textile Industry. A comment reaching us just a few days ago from one of the textile manufacturers, however, indicates some improvement, if only in tone. It reads:

"For a considerable period of time, prices on all types of asbestos textile materials have been considerably lower than conditions justify and entirely out of line with

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Custom weaving all sizes of untreated brake lining tape up to 12 inch wide and 1-¼ inch thickness.
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actual costs as well as with other asbestos commodities. Sooner or later, of course, this condition will be corrected and we believe we see signs at the present time of a general stiffening in asbestos textile prices, which we are inclined to believe will be a very good and forward happening for the industry."

Brake Lining. One Brake Lining Manufacturer has been consistently reporting improvement in business for the last few months, first in one district and then in some other. Replacement business should naturally increase with the advent of warm, sunny days when everybody takes to the road, and increase in automobile production should also bring with it improvement in brake lining sales. It is a pity that there are so many kinds of brake lining on the market, but this is inevitable so long as there is any incentive to improvement of linings.

Insulation. High Pressure. New building being almost non-existent, and customary industrial replacement programs postponed chiefly because of inability or inadvisability to finance, demand for high pressure insulations is naturally very low. Some Government work is going forward but there is a minimum of railroad, utility, shipyard and general industrial activity. Anyone's guess is probably equally as good as another's, but—watch for action in the fall.

Low Pressure. The low pressure type of covering business seems to be running along with very little change for the better or the worse. Specialty business continues to be more active than any other part of the industry.

Manufacturers are noticing indications of a better tone among the trade, and a disposition to fill in their stocks in order to have them fairly complete for the coming heating season. In fact it looks as tho by fall things will begin to pick up.

Paper and Millboard. There is very little activity in the paper and millboard lines at the present time.

Asbestos Cement Products. Sales of asbestos cement shingles during May have been marked by the seasonal increase which is to be expected at this time of year, altho comparison of figures with previous years would seem to

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of

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indicate that the seasonal trend has been slightly delayed this year. The increase which occurred in May usually was noticeable in April or the latter part of March in previous years and the delay is further indication that dealers are not buying for stock but are waiting until the last moment to place orders and that the majority of materials are going right out on jobs.

Asbestos shingle sales have not been noticeably retarded by reductions in the prices of asphalt materials which occurred almost two months ago and have had sufficient time to take effect. Apparently the class of building that is going on in this period of small volume is more selective as far as quality is concerned, the materials in many cases being chosen personally by owners for whom the homes are being built or the owners who are reroofing and remodeling. This is advantageous to the asbestos cement shingle, the durability, fireproofness and general all around quality of which are obvious to the home owner, but which does not always have the opportunity of showing itself to the owner when the majority of building is being done by the speculative operator.

Unquestionably, asbestos cement shingles at today's prices are a splendid value and appeal to the owners who are in a position to build and buy in times like these. An unusual opportunity is presented to manufacturers of asbestos cement shingles at this time to popularize the product by wise improvements in styles, colors and textures and by sane merchandising without resorting to unnecessary price cutting.

Flat asbestos cement sheets show little change, volume slightly off.

There seems to be a tendency on the party of utilities to seek either low prices or a cheaper material. Many using a more expensive material for certain purposes, turn to asbestos flat sheets, particularly the ebony, because it can be bought at a lower price.

Very recent reports from the asbestos corrugated cement sheet field are encouraging. There have been in the past two or three weeks, inquiries for quotations on quite sizeable quantities of material, all the inquiries being industrial, and coming from various sections of the

TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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country. Whether this was only a sudden spurt which will not continue, and whether any business will actually result, is not yet known, but it seems impossible to regard these several inquiries as merely coincidence.

The above are opinions from men in the industry who are closely in touch with the various markets. Comments from readers are welcome.

The Latest in Firemen's Helmets Asbestos Berets

Styles change—even in firemen's headgear!

One of the latest additions to the line of asbestos clothing is the asbestos beret (close fitting cap of asbestos cloth) used to protect firemen from the flames.

The old firemen's helmet is evidently a thing of the past, at least it is in Wellesley, Mass., and a few other uptodate towns, and no doubt many cities will rapidly follow the fashion.

As a matter of fact the berets have been found efficient because they not only afford fire protection, but are hard to blow off in a high wind.

They are made in different colors, red, blue, etc. Possibly they will also find service in industrial plants for furnace tenders and others coming in contact with intense heat.

WANTED — WEAVE ROOM FOREMAN
Must be thoroly familiar with weaving of Asbestos Cloth. Tapes, and Listing. State age, experience, references and salary expected.
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CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Quantity Survey in Conjunction with the C. I. Plan

By C. A. Parks, Manager, Asbestos Bureau, Inc., Washington District.

One of the foundation stones of the C. I. Plan is the stabilization of quantity surveys. Contracts based on accurate surveys make the execution and certification of bonded jobs easy. Also quotations based on accurate quantities are conducive to profitable business which, in turn makes for substantial organization.

The Plumbing and Heating contractor's attitude toward insulation seems to be one of carelessness. As long as he has an item for insulation listed in his estimate (the amount being inconsequential) he feels that he is protected. How often have we heard "If you want this job you will have to make your price conform to my estimate; I only figured so much for the work." Usually the sum named is ridiculously low when compared with a reasonable price for the work.

In the past many estimates on insulation for plumbing and heating jobs were based on quantities furnished by the contractor, and seldom did the contractor go into such details as the amount of concealed and exposed work, the list of large fittings, and the correct amount of painting. It is evident therefore that it creates more satisfactory business conditions to have the Bureau's representative, specializing in the work, take off the quantities. It is time to educate the plumbing and heating contractor to depend upon Bureau members for dependable estimates.

One of the pitfalls, and perhaps the most common error ordinarily committed in quantity surveying, is the misinterpretation of specifications. Sometimes the specifica-

tions are so ambiguous that the short construction being placed on them results in loss to the applicator, thru the architect or engineer interpreting the specifications so as to require more material on installation. Oftentimes the Bureau's representative can straighten out matters of this kind before the bids are opened, by consulting with the architect, thus eliminating trouble at the time of application. Sometimes one clause in a "two-way specification" will have a tendency to alter quantities from twenty-five to fifty percent.

The matter of ambiguous specifications calls to mind a statement made by a leading heating and ventilating engineer in this vicinity. On being asked to clarify his specifications, he responded with the statement that he considered himself capable of writing a very clear and concise specification for the insulation of pipes and boilers, etc. He was then asked why he did not always make his specifications clear, and said that several architects, with whom he worked, did not want a clear specification but always requested that the specifications be written in an ambiguous manner and so worded that the architect could demand a complete job.

Often it is necessary to consult the general building plans to ascertain the pipes that are furred-in (concealed) and the pipes that are exposed. A recent survey—a job on which the specifications called for all exposed work in finished rooms to be sewed—was entirely altered when the general plans were consulted. The plumbing and heating plans showed a great deal of exposed piping in finished rooms, while the general plans had notes on all floor plans stating that all piping, both parallel and horizontal, in finished rooms would be furred in with metal lath and plaster by the general contractor. So much stress was laid on the sewed work in the plumbing and heating specifications that one would be inclined to believe that most of the piping was exposed and there would be considerable sewed work. In this case a careful survey was, no doubt, a great help to the plumbing and heating contractors figuring the work, as well as to the applicators.

To survey a pipe insulation job correctly from plans

and specifications, it is oftentimes necessary to read thru the entire plumbing and heating specifications, carefully noting the items that are not mentioned under the heading of "Insulation" or "Pipe Covering." Also noting how any alternative propositions there might be would affect the quantities. When flanges are to be covered, it is usually necessary to consult the specifications on "fittings." Occasionally there may be embodied in specifications a description of an auxiliary piping system, not shown on the plans, that requires insulation.

The writer has observed, in more than a decade of experience in the plumbing and heating business, that ordinarily the plumbing piping is not laid out completely. Often times there is not any layout. In such cases the plumber, or fitter, does not always get the correct list of pipe covering as he is very apt to take off only the main runs of piping for his pipe list, and allow a certain sum per fixture for the fixture branches, thus making his list of pipe covering short in the small pipe sizes.

The quantity survey works hand in hand with the Certification Plan. Besides guarding against random estimates of quantities, the Bureau's quantity survey is valuable in checking a C. I. job to pass on an applicator's certification.

WAGE NOTES

May 15th list of wage rates for asbestos workers published by F. W. Dodge Corporation, notes the following changes:

Baltimore, Md. Formerly $1.50 per hour, now $1.12½.

Chicago, Ill. Formerly $1.67½, then reduced to $1.37½, now $1.30.

Cincinnati, O. Formerly $1.32½, now $1.15.

Kansas City, Mo. Formerly $1.27½, now $1.05

Louisville, Ky. Formerly $1.31¼, now $1.12½.

New York City, N. Y. Formerly $1.65, now $1.25.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Formerly $1.25, now $1.00.

Portland, Ore. Formerly $1.25, now $1.00.

Seattle, Wash. Formerly $1.25, now $1.00.

St. Louis, Mo. Formerly $1.50, now $1.25.

The Question Box

A service conducted for anyone interested in any way in asbestos or asbestos materials. Any question asked about asbestos or asbestos products will be carefully and accurately answered, first checked by someone in the industry familiar with that particular problem. Names of questioners will not be printed.

Question 3. Can you give me any simple statement regarding the color of the mineral asbestos? Or is there a wide range of colors for the different varieties?

Answer. Chrysotile Asbestos, in rock form, is generally found to be green in color, varying from the very pale green found in Rhodesia and Australia, to the very dark green of Canada, Cyprus and Russia. That from Arizona is generally a pale yellow.

Crocidolite (or blue) asbestos found in South Africa, is a deep gray blue in color, while Amosite, also a South African product, is a grayish white.

All chrysotile asbestos when crushed, separated and spun are white, but the crocidolite maintains its original gray blue and the amosite its gray white, whether spun, made into paper or whatnot.

Ques. 4. Besides its use for pipe covering, what are the chief uses of asbestos paper in about their order of importance? Do any of these approach pipe covering in importance?

Answer. The chief uses for asbestos paper, in the order of their importance are:

1. Aircell and other asbestos pipe coverings.
2. Use in furnace trade for wrapping hot air pipes.
3. Asbestos roofing, including felt roofing, built-up roofing and protected metal roofing.
4. Lining—stoves, heaters, etc.
5. Gaskets.
6. Table mats and pads.
7. Wrapping of electrical wire, as an insulator.

The use of asbestos paper in pipe covering is by far the largest and most important use.

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

	March 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	275.00	£3,437	10	..
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	527.23	6,590	6	3
Victoria District				
Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	101.28	1,291	..	..
King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	93.12	1,164	..	..
Regina A (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	3.60	46	5	..
	1,000.23	12,529	1	3
March 1931	*1,995.19*	*£35,363*	*9*	*9*

Africa (Union of South)

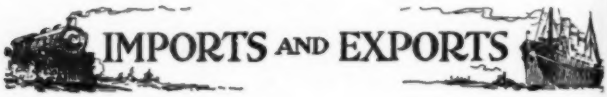
(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	March 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	March 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	232.10	£ 2,308	135.10	£1,351
Chrysotile	1,056.00	13,833	618.00	5,430
Cape				
Blue	355.12	9,890	162.79	3,068
	1,643.22	£26,031	915.89	£9,849

Canada.

(Statistics published by Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

Production Divided by Grades:	April 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Crude No. 1	9
Crude No. 2	7
Other Crudes	..
Spinning Stocks	487
Shingle Stocks	551
Paper Stocks	2,752
Waste, Stucco or Plaster	1,981
Refuse or shorts	3,043
	8,830
By Products (Sand, gravel, etc.)	307
Production April 1931	*13,924*
Production March 1932	*8,937*



Imports Into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	April 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1931 Value	April 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1932 Value
Africa (Br. S.)	109	$ 12,011	.....	.....
Africa (Port. E.)	112	24,910	.....	.....
Canada	10,518	302,538	5,803	163,334
Germany	2	67	.....	.....
Italy	28	1,455	1	977
United Kingdom	124	21,121	6	865
	10,893	$362,102	5,810	$165,176

Division by Grades:

All the above is Crude, with the exception of Canada, Italy, and Germany, divided as follows:

Crude (Canada)	60	16,970	4	1,225
Mill Fibre (Canada)	3,830	183,508	2,396	112,702
Lower Grades (Canada)	6,628	102,060	3,403	49,407
Mill Fibre (Germany)	2	67	.....	.....
Lower Grades (Italy)	24	315	.....	.....

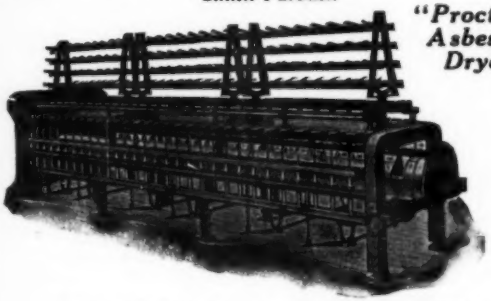
Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	April 1931 Pounds	April 1931 Value	April 1932 Pounds	April 1932 Value
Yarn—				
United Kingdom	2,010	$ 1,189	.....	.....
Fabrics, Woven—				
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packing, Fabric—				
United Kingdom	2,923	1,643	761	$ 546
Packing, Not Fabric—				
Austria	207	347	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	1,397	448
Germany	2,251	973	.....	.....
United Kingdom	2,040	467	1,526	292
Shingles and Slates of Asbestos Cement—				
Belgium	52,200	720	.....	.....
France	605,502	7,712	.....	.....
Articles in part of Asbestos, Decorated—				
Belgium	2,500	75	.....	.....
Brake and Clutch Lining, Woven—				
Germany	1,668	545	.....	.....

ASBESTOS YARN MACHINERY

"Smith-Furbush"

"Proctor" Asbestos Dryers



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BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY

NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

	April 1931 Pounds	April 1931 Value	April 1932 Pounds	April 1932 Value
Pipe Covering and Cement—				
Canada	1,585	87	.....	...
United Kingdom	62,546	6,402	.....	...
Paper and Millboard—None.				
Other Manufactures—				
Canada	.....	.....	10	3
Germany	.....	.....	26	16
	735,432	$20,160	3,720	$1,305

Exports from U. S. A.

During March[1] 1932, 92 tons of Unmanufactured Asbestos, valued at $7,658 were exported; 222 tons of Unmanufactured Asbestos, valued at $15,298 were exported during March[1] 1931.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March[1] 1931 Pounds	March[1] 1931 Value	March[1] 1932 Pounds	March[1] 1932 Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	426,985	$21,335	53,790	$6,504
Pipe Covering & Cement	428,511	22,525	67,425	2,273
Textiles, Yarn & Packing	159,331	69,981	100,857	43,373
Brake Lining				
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	22,919	.....	41,359
Not Molded[2]	404,079	82,209	182,255	33,375
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	497,251	31,953	138,254	11,995
Asbestos Roofing[3]	2,508	6,479	297	1,263
Other Manufactures	201,034	20,365	70,897	10,255

[1] Exports one mo. behind imports. [2] Lin. Ft. [3] Sqs.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	April 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	April 1931 Value	April 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	April 1932 Value
United Kingdom	282	$ 21,640	.....	$ 30
United States	3,835	178,549	2,151	95,949
Belgium	45	2,412	.....	...
France	192	11,075	.....	10
Germany	82	9,240	.....	25
Italy	85	5,950	.....	...
Japan	81	7,988	107	9,980
Netherlands	20	1,000	.....	...
	4,622	$237,854	2,258	$105,984

ASBESTOS

	April 1931 Tons (2000 lbs.)	April 1931 Value	April 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	April 1932 Value
Asbestos Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	200	5,000	.....	.....
United States	6,144	86,336	3,903	55,129
New Zealand	1	10	.....	.....
Belgium	30	450	.....	.....
Japan	....	.....	15	379
Netherlands	30	750	....	.....
	6,405	92,546	3,918	55,508
Grand Total	11,027	$330,400	6,176	$160,492

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.	April 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1931 Value	April 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1932 Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	215	£ 9,584	1,528	£30,004
From Canada	50	661	49	474
From Africa (U. of S. A.)			214	4,908
From Cyprus			268	5,241
From Italy	881	21,038	15	92
From U. S. of America			69	705
	1,146	£31,283	2,143	£41,424
Re-Shipments	169	£4,650	33	£ 957

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods.	April 1931 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1931 Value	April 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	April 1932 Value
To Netherlands	66	£ 5,861	39	£ 3,278
To France	30	5,371	26	2,350
To United States of America	5	998	....	185
To British India	633	14,523	176	6,678
To Australia	7	2,075	16	3,708
To Other Countries	1,276	59,142	884	46,781
	2,017	£87,970	1,141	£62,980

Aircraft of American operated scheduled air lines carried 522,345 passengers and flew 47,385,987 miles during 1931. This represented an increase of more than 100,000 in passenger traffic and more than 10,000,000 in miles flown, over 1930.

In Valmalenco, Italy, a substance called Ollare is found in contact with the Serpentines. Ollare is a soft rock of green color. It can be easily manipulated and vases, plates, boxes, etc., are made from it.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Nine men in the Asbestos Industry will celebrate their birthdays during the thirty days following the mailing of "ASBESTOS" on June 15th. They are: J. C. V. Wildman, Sales Agent, British Belting & Asbestos Co., London, England, June 16th; Royal Mattison, Vice President, Keasbey & Mattison Company, June 21st; Chester A. Middleton, Managing-Director Johns-Manville Corp. of Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 27th; L. B. Palmer Ball, President, Palmer Asbestos & Rubber Corp., Chicago, Ill., June 29th; George L. Hammons, President, United States Asbestos Co. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., July 4th; O. J. Garlock, President, Crandall Packing Company, Palmyra, N. Y., July 5th; Chas. S. Wood, President, Chas. S. Wood & Company, 27 Lombardy Place, Newark, N. J., July 6th; A. M. Ehret, Jr., President, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Company, Valley Forge, Pa., July 11th. We extend congratulations and best wishes to all of these gentlemen.

Keasbey & Mattison Company. Effective May 1st, sale of Ambler Autobestos Brake Linings, Clutch Facings and Automotive Pump Packings is being handled directly from the main office of the company at Ambler, rather than thru district offices. The replacement sales are in charge of E. R. Stewart. Three main zones will be intensively worked. Zone 1, consisting of the Eastern Seaboard States will be managed by P. S. DeVilbiss, formerly Philadelphia Brake Lining Representative. The second zone will be managed by G. C. Schaible of Cleveland. This will include Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and part of Michigan. The third zone includes the Middle Western States west of Zone 2. Sales will be in charge of E. T. Olson of Chicago. The Dixie Asbestos Company of Birmingham will continue as Ambler Autobestos Warehouse Agents in the Far South. Warehouse stocks will also be carried in Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Los Angeles. The Farrington Engineering Company represents the Company on the West Coast.

Wm. A. Harris has been appointed Manager of Building Material Sales for Keasbey & Mattison Company, succeeding Ralph E. Frey. Mr. Harris was formerly Sales Manager of the Flintkote Corporation, having been connected with that company for the past twenty years.

A. C. Lesher, formerly purchasing agent for the Ambler Asbestos Shingle & Sheathing Company, has been placed in charge of the consolidated Purchasing Department of Keasbey & Mattison Company and Ambler Asbestos Shingle & Sheathing Company, with the title of Purchasing Agent.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company also announces the appointment of S. W. LeFager as Western Railroad Representative

Cape Asbestos Company

Limited

LONDON AND SOUTH AFRICA

Pioneers in the mining and marketing of Blue and Amosite Asbestos

BLUE and AMOSITE ASBESTOS of all grades, suitable for:-

(a) Textiles.
(b) 85% Magnesia Coverings.
(c) Boiler and Bulkhead Blocks.
(d) Asbestos-Cement Pipes.
(e) Shingles

BLUE and AMOSITE ASBESTOS CLOTHS (Chemically pure) possess the highest insulating properties and are approved by the British Admiralty. They are also specially adapted for resistance to strong acids.

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

with headquarters in the Chicago District Office, 823 Engineering Building.

Ventnore Asbestos Co., Long Island City, N. Y., has been incorporated under the statutes of the State of New York, as of April 4, 1932. George A. Spania has been elected president of the firm. On May 15th the firm moved to its new quarters at 39-23 21st Street, Long Island City. They were formerly located at 9-02 37th Avenue.

Russell Mfg. Company. The Southeastern Division of this company has leased a three story building at 547 Peachtree Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., and will have its headquarters at that address after the building has been extensively remodeled.

Asbestos Corporation Limited. At recent election of officers, Lord Shaughnessy, Vice President of the firm, resigned from the Board of Directors. Vacancies on the Board will be filled by R. W. Steele, Vice President of Dominion Securities Limited, and E. A. MacNutt, Vice President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. During the quarter ended March 31, 1932, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., incurred a net loss of $10,872.45 after charges of $141,546.45 for Depreciation. The Directors declared a dividend of 15c per share, payable June 15, 1932, to Stockholders of record at the close of business May 31, 1932.

"Breaking in on Brake Prosperity" is the title of the talking moving picture presented by Raybestos for the first time at the Joint N. S. P. A.-M. E. A. Trade Show at Atlantic City recently.

La Manufacture Belge D'Amiante et de Caoutchouc, Soc. An., of Deurne-Anvers, Belgian Asbestos and Rubber Works of Antwerp, Belgium, announces with profound regret the death of their Administrator-Director, Louis Van den Niewenhuysen, who passed away on May 7th. Mr. Nieuwenhuysen was connected with the firm for thirty years, having been its founder.

Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, West, P. Q. C. Bindman, Sales Manager, sailed on May 20th for Europe. He will probably be absent five or six weeks.

Awnbest Corporation. Readers of Home and Field, Hotel Management and House and Garden magazines will find that asbestos has been given a great deal of publicity recently, in feature articles concerning Awnbest Stripes and Tints (asbestos cloth awning material). We understand that the New York Times Sunday Magazine, the Brooklyn Eagle and the Herald-Tribune have also featured this material in their spring awning articles.

Scandinavia Belting Company, Newark, N. J., F. J. Bowers is acting as factory representative of the associated company, British Belting & Asbestos Ltd., of London and Cleckheaton, England, and handles all sales of Blue African Asbestos Yarns and Cloths, as well as other products, in this country. The Scandinavia Belting Company reports a steadily increasing de-

mand for Blue Asbestos articles. British Belting & Asbestos Limited are big producers of Blue Yarns and Cloths, and Mr. Bowers will be glad to hear from firms contemplating the use of Blue Yarns and Cloths. Fine White Asbestos Yarns are another specialty. In Canada these materials are handled by Federal Belting & Asbestos Company, Ltd., 468, King Street West, Toronto, of which company G. Strachan is Treasurer.

A. S. Runacres. Friends of A. S. Runacres, at one time Sales Manager of the Cyprus Asbestos Company, later with Manganexport in Germany, will be glad to hear of him again. Mr. Runacres is now Assistant to the Managing Director, and Sales Manager in charge of all Marine Sales for Great Britain, for the Texas Oil Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Texas Company of America. His present address is Care The Texas Oil Company, Ltd., Wellington House, 125-130 Strand, London, W. C. 2, and he will be glad to hear from former friends and acquaintances in the asbestos industry.

Sir Edmund Davis, it is reported, will shortly visit Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by S. Turner, in connection with the organization of the Asbestos Mines under the control of the Turner & Newall group.

Murex Gesellschaft fur Schweisstechnik m. b. H., is the name of a new company formed at Hermulheim, near Cologne, with the cooperation of Murex Welding Processes, London, who are connected with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. The majority of the share capital of the new company is in German hands, while the remainder is held by the Murex Welding Processes. The new firm is to manufacture under the London Murex Patent the asbestos-covered welding-electrodes, hitherto made by the A. W. P. Elektroden, Leipzig.

Allbestos Corporation. Clarence L. Johnson and Joe Pendler have been added to the Allbestos Corporation Sales force, the former covering the Pacific Northwest territory and the latter the North Central States. Mr. Johnson was formerly with Chanson & Lyons and the Raybestos Division. His headquarters will be in Seattle. Mr. Pender, who was formerly with the Weaver Manufacturing Company, will have his headquarters in Chicago.

Manning J. Smith Belting Company. J. H. Schaub has recently joined the Manning J. Smith Belting Company sales organization. Mr. Schaub was formerly with the Allbestos Corporation.

Worldbestos Corporation has compiled a most useful chart which displays in line drawing every type of brake used on passenger cars at the present time, together with hints for servicing each type brake.

Asbestos Corporation, Ltd. Bondholders at meeting held May 31st, endorsed the company's reorganization plan, no dissenting votes being registered. Holders of the preferred and common stock approved the plan on April 27th.

Allison Sales Corporation of Omaha, Nebr., has been formed by I. B. Allison, for the distribution of Asbestos and Magnesia Products.

Mr. Allison was formerly President of the Bennett-Allison Company of Omaha.

M. R. Abarr and Y. H. Clark formerly salesmen connected with the Bennett-Allison Company have also joined the Allison Sales Corporation. Headquarters of the new company are at 918 Farnam Street, Omaha.

Asbestos Textile Company, Inc. Thomas L. Gatke of Chicago, recently purchased the Asbestos Textile Company at North Brookfield, Mass., together with all other assets. A new Massachusetts Corporation has been formed, under which this division will operate. The new company is Asbestos Textile Company, Inc., which is entirely owned by Mr. Gatke, and the officers are the same as those of the Gatke Corporation.

The factory organization and the sales force, with few exceptions, remain completely intact, and the plant is in continuous operation. Much new equipment is being added for the manufacture of Moulded products, and for the production of several new types of Moulded and Woven Brake Linings, that will soon be announced.

It is expected that the new holdings of the Gatke interests will bring new ideas and new uses for Asbestos Textiles.

O. W. Trumbull will be in charge of manufacturing at North Brookfield, and sales and purchases will be handled from the General Offices, located at 165 Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Turner & Newall, Ltd., Rochdale, England, have declared an interim dividend of 1¼% on the company's ordinary shares. A year ago there was an interim of 2½% followed by a similar final. The directors state that profits for the half year are sufficient to pay 2½% but they have been influenced by the fact that world conditions show no sign of early improvement, and think it wise, therefore, to conserve the resources of the company.

Bennett-Allison Company of Omaha, Nebraska. I. B. Allison has severed his connection with this firm and W. M. Bennett has been elected president. The company distributes asbestos and magnesia products and also manufactures oil and gas burners.

PATENTS

Friction Element. No. 1,852,047. Granted on April 5th to William C. Fisher, Middletown, Conn., assignor to Russell Mfg. Company, Middletown, Conn. Filed March 14, 1930. Serial No. 435,678.

Described as a friction element comprising a structure including plurality of spokes and a ring-shaped disk of friction material, molded on the end of said spokes, the spoke ends within the friction disk being of reduced width.

Brake Lining. No. 1,853,006. Granted on April 5th to Roy

S. Sanford, South Bend, Ind., assignor to Bendix Brake Company, South Bend, Ind. Filed August 27, 1928. Serial No. 302,259.

Friction lining characterized by reinforcing metal having a co-efficient of friction with the steel of a brake drum of .3, together with other ingredients having as an entirety a co-efficient of friction with steel of .7, the two factors so proportioned as to yield a composite lining having a mean co-efficient of friction with steel of .5.

TRADE MARKS
Registered in England

Newkolite. Class 50. No. 528,423. Sectional heat insulating pipe coverings made of strawboard or millboard having an asbestos base. The Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., Washington Station, County Durham. April 13, 1932.

Rockbestos. Class 50. No. 525,298. Electrical insulating material composed wholly or principally of asbestos, and wire covered with asbestos or with a composition material consisting principally of asbestos. British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancashire. The entries in the Register of Nos. 402,883 (2293) and 502,373 (2696) will be cancelled if and before this mark is registered. May 18th, 1932.

Twhill. Class 4. No. 530,505. Asbestos. John Brook, trading as T. W. Hill and Co., 7 Ebenezer St., Laisterdyke, Bradford, Yorkshire. May 4, 1932.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Figures supplied thru the courtesy of Edward G. Wyckoff and Company, 1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

			May 1932		
	Par	Div.	High	Low	Last
Asb. Corp. (Com.)	np	–	–	–	9c
Asb. Corp. (Pfd.)	100	7	–	–	9c
Carey (Com.)	100	5	No Sales		
Carey (Pfd)	100	7	No Sales		
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	2¼	1	1
Garlock Packing (Pfd.)	np	–	No Sales		
Garlock Pkg. (6s Deb. 1939)	100	6	60¼	60¼	60¼
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	137⅞	103⅜	111⅛
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	76	50	62
Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. (Com.)	np	1	6¾	5	5⅜
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	4	18	14	15
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	1½	1	1
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	No Sales		
Thermoid (Bonds)	100	6	37½	30	31

In the Market for Large or Small Quantities of
Metallic Yarn Waste — Asbestos Textile Waste — Scrap Cloth
Yarn Cuttings — Loom Sweepings — Cardroom Strippings
NEWARK WASTE CO.
55 to 59 River Street NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

THIS AND THAT

Dr. A. L. Hall, who recently retired from the post of Assistant Director of the Geological Survey, South Africa, has been appointed Regional Vice President of the American Society of Economic Geologists for the Continent of Africa.

Publication date of "ASBESTOS" is the 15th of each month. That means that classified advertisements, in order to be run in a certain month's issue must be in our hands not later than the 9th of that month. News notes should also be received by that date: longer articles should reach us by the first of the month. Orders for full, half or quarter page advertisements should be in by the 1st of the month, preferably earlier if a proof is desired before printing.

The sound picture "Brakes," recently released by the Thermoid Rubber Company, has been very enthusiastically received by brake service men, mechanics, garagemen and car dealers. Over 10,000 saw the picture (which was displayed at various Thermoid brake schools) during the first month after its release.

Now asbestos turns detectives' helper! Ted McClure was arrested in Wenatchee, Wash., on a charge of robbing a safe. The safe was in an auto freight depot, and was lined with asbestos. Evidently when McClure was hastily removing the $40 which he took from the safe, he accidentally scraped his hand along the asbestos, and some of the fibre lodged under his fingernails. Detectives suspecting McClure of the robbery were able to hold him by the evidence of the asbestos fibre found under his fingernails.

In our March issue we offered to list names and qualifications of salesmen and others who were seeking employment in the asbestos industry. Some names have been received. Those in need of good men in a sales capacity should get in touch with us.

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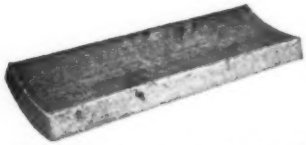

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VERMONT ASBESTOS FIBRE

MINED IN U.S.A.

Its chemical and physical characteristics make Vermont Fibre particularly adapted to the better grades of

ASBESTOS

SHINGLES - CORRUGATED SHEETS
LUMBER - PAPER
MILL BOARD - CLUTCH FACING
MOULDED BRAKE LINING
ROOF COATINGS - FIBROUS PAINT
PLASTICS - MOULDED PRODUCTS
BOILER COVERING CEMENTS

• • •

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